



**FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION
ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD**

APPELLANT: Eric Meyers
DOCKET NO.: 19-03944.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 16-32-313-053

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Eric Meyers, the appellant, by attorney Robert Rosenfeld of Robert H. Rosenfeld and Associates, LLC in Chicago, and the Lake County Board of Review.

Based on the facts and exhibits presented in this matter, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds **no change** in the assessment of the property as established by the **Lake** County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$57,938
IMPR.: \$161,197
TOTAL: \$219,135

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The appellant timely filed the appeal from a decision of the Lake County Board of Review pursuant to section 16-160 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/16-160) challenging the assessment for the 2019 tax year. The Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the appeal.

Findings of Fact

The subject property consists of a two-story dwelling of brick exterior construction with 3,280 square feet of living area. The dwelling was constructed in 1987 and is approximately 32 years old. Features of the home include slab foundation, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an attached garage with 625 square feet of building area. The property has a 10,798 square foot site and is located in Deerfield, West Deerfield Township, Lake County.

The appellant contends assessment inequity with respect to the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this argument the appellant submitted information on four equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings of brick or wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,074 to 3,764 square feet of living area. The dwellings range in age from 24 to 31 years old. Each comparable has a slab foundation, central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an attached garage ranging in size from 440 to 691 square feet of building area.

The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$134,820 to \$171,880 or from \$41.46 to \$45.66 per square foot of living area. The appellant requested the subject's improvement assessment be reduced to \$143,417.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the total assessment for the subject property of \$219,135. The subject property has an improvement assessment of \$161,197 or \$49.15 per square foot of living area.

In support of its contention of the correct assessment the board of review submitted information on five equity comparables improved with two-story dwellings of wood siding or brick and wood siding exterior construction ranging in size from 3,100 to 3,384 square feet of living area. The dwellings were built from 1985 to 1995. Two comparables have slab foundations and three comparables have partial or full basements with two having finished area. Each comparable has central air conditioning, one fireplace, and an attached garage ranging in size from 440 to 600 square feet of building area. The comparables have the same assessment neighborhood code as the subject property. These properties have improvement assessments ranging from \$147,457 to \$175,832 or from \$43.78 to \$55.34 per square foot of living area. Board of review comparable #2 is the same property as appellant's comparable #2.

Conclusion of Law

The appellant contends assessment inequity as the basis of the appeal. When unequal treatment in the assessment process is the basis of the appeal, the inequity of the assessments must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.63(e). Proof of unequal treatment in the assessment process should consist of documentation of the assessments for the assessment year in question of not less than three comparable properties showing the similarity, proximity, and lack of distinguishing characteristics of the assessment comparables to the subject property. 86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.65(b). The Board finds the appellant did not meet this burden of proof and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not warranted.

The parties submitted eight comparables to support their respective positions with one property being common to both parties. The Board gives less weight to appellant's comparables #1 and #4 due to differences from the subject dwelling size. The Board gives less weight to board of review comparables #1, #3 and #4 due to the differences from the subject dwelling in foundation as each has a partial or full basement with two having finished area whereas the subject has a slab foundation. Each of these comparables has a higher improvement assessment than the subject which is justified based on their superior foundations in relation to the subject dwelling. The Board finds the best comparables to be appellant's comparables #2 and #3 and the board of review comparables #2 and #5, which includes the common comparable, as these properties have dwellings that are similar to the subject dwelling in size, foundation, and features. These four comparables have improvement assessments that range from \$134,820 to \$152,708 or from \$43.78 to \$49.26 per square foot of living area. The subject has an improvement assessment of \$161,197 or \$49.15 per square foot of living area, which falls above the overall range but within the range on a per square foot basis as established by the best comparables in this record.

The constitutional provision for uniformity of taxation and valuation does not require mathematical equality. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one, is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill.2d 395 (1960). Although the comparables presented by the parties disclosed that properties located in the same area are not assessed at identical levels, all that the constitution requires is a practical uniformity, which exists on the basis of the evidence in this record.

Based on this record the Board finds the appellant did not demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the subject's improvement was inequitably assessed and a reduction in the subject's assessment is not justified.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code. Pursuant to Section 1910.50(d) of the rules of the Property Tax Appeal Board (86 Ill.Admin.Code §1910.50(d)) the proceeding before the Property Tax Appeal Board is terminated when the decision is rendered. The Property Tax Appeal Board does not require any motion or request for reconsideration.



Chairman



Member



Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: _____

CERTIFICATION

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date:

December 21, 2021



Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year or years of the same general assessment period, as provided in Sections 9-125 through 9-225, are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board's decision, appeal the assessment for such subsequent year or years directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR OR YEARS. A separate petition and evidence must be filed for each of the remaining years of the general assessment period.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.

PARTIES OF RECORD

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